MONDAY, MAY 29, 1882.

Amusements To-day. Abbey's Park Theatre—Platind, Academy of Music—The World Hijou Opera House—The Lesson is Live Hecoklyn Park Theatre—Housey thousty. Hunnett's Museum Bris beer and Block. Raverly's 1 1th St. Theatre -011 Spinished Madison Square Theatre Team of the Novetty Theatre, Brooklyn - I'm Matrolla.

San Proncisco Opera House - Mai 2006. Studdord Theater - Plaker Theatre Comique - Spaller Severisci). Tony Pastor's Theatre - Palleric. Union Square Thentee - The Liv or Age. Wallack's Thentee - La Belle Husse.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the cell ending May 27, 1882, was: 145,700 Thursday 146,013 Finlay 146,720 Saturday 147,661 Workly day nesday Total for the week. 1,092,262

### A Deserved Compliment.

The President of the St. George's Society at Washington proposes that the "Anglo-Saxon inhabitants of America" shall send a omplimentary address to Mr. Lowell, in oken of their appreciation of his conduct as Minister of the United States at London. He certainly deserves the compliment.

From the beginning of this diplomatic dispute down to the date of the very last note, Mr. LOWELL has not uttered one manly, gencrous, or sympathetic word in defence of the rights of American citizens. His whole enleavor has been to excuse and to justify the course of her Majesty's Government.

Mr. Lowell's ignorance of elementary facts which any diplomatic clerk ought to know is astounding. In a formal despatch to the Secretary of State he asks when the unitation of residence for an American citisen in Great Britain expires, and suggests he two years' limit, as imposed in the Gercan empire by the odious Banckoff treaty. The text of the naturalization convention of May 13, 1870, concluded in London by Mr. MOTLEY, was at Mr. LOWELL's elbow in the Legation library. Its provisions are open to ill the world in the volume of trenties pubished by Congress. And yet this Minister, harged with the duty of protecting Amerian citizens, did not know that there was no imit to residence, although he was in daily ntercourse with Mr. Morgan, Mr. Stungis, and other American citizens who have carried on business in London for more than a generation without compromising or re-...ouncing their rights.

Mr. Lowell's course, it seems, has commended itself to the Englishmen living in Washington.

## False Pretences.

The Republican party professos to be honst and to favor reform of the civit service The sincerity of these professions may be adged by what the Republican Governor didand what the Republicans in the State Senate. lid on Thursday.

Gov. Corners nominated three persons to se Harbor Masters of the port of New York. We know nothing of the particular individals whose names were sent in, except that hey are politicians of an inferior grade who represent the Governor's interests in this ity. The class of officers to which they beeng is a political nulsance. The Harbor Masters as a body constitute a standing reproach to the commercial reputation of New York. They prey upon the commerce of the sort, and hundreds of merchants know it. and talk about their practices freely enough in private, but are too exeardly to make the nets pablic.

Any party that perpetuates the official exstence of these harples is responsible for the continuance of a system of supervising the shipping of this port which fosters dishonsty in official life and bribery in mercantile

firmed by the Senate as State Commissioner of Lunney in place of John Orienovaux. Perhaps the Republicans will explain the heory of civil service reform upon which they thus remove a perfectly competent elleer, who has ellecharged the duties most a contably, and nut a man in his place who is certainly not a whit his concriou in the qualifications required.

College. not new, in the main, to our readers. The same line of argument has been often followed used here for the same purpose.

course, useful to young men who are prepar- I-hment of crime. ing to study for the learned professions.

oung men are likely to be ill adapted to a proof practical service to them in the earning of a fiving. When they leave college they are

bug them to the wall. And yet the public is taxed heavily to keep | substitutes for trial by jury were in their un one of these colleges in New York. It is a | actual workings traught with far more harm silege able to graduate no more than two or | than usefulness, and that an adherence to the three score of thors annually, so little is the | ordinary forms of law not only averted the |

through their four years' course they have only begun to get their education. Afterward

they must be trained for practical work. Mr. CLARKE therefore makes a sensible suggestion when he advises that the sham | Arrears bill to show itself more generous and college, if it is kept up at all, be turned into a technological, an industrial school, at which boys who come from the grammar schools may be trained practically. Then the college might be of real service to the youth of the city.

### Trial by Jury in Ireland.

The remonstrances of many Irish Judges to the suspension of trial by jury in Ireland cannot fail in the end to make a deep impression on public opinion in Great Britain. and although the Government may now see fit to disregard their protests, they will probably lead to a speedy repeal of the objectionable provision. The strength of the position taken by the Irish bench lies in the fact that abolition of the jury system is no new thing in Ireland; but after being applied for a quarter of a century, the experiment was abandoned, on the ground that the hardship and injury it occasioned more than counterbalanced the specious arguments adduced on

What were the actual workings of the entetments by which trial by jury was formerly superseded in Ireland? It was the Irish Parliament which in 1799, the year following the great rebellion, passed an act suspending the writ of habens corpus, providing for the establishment of martial law at the diseretion of the Lord Lieutenant, and conferring an indemnity by anticipation for the most oppressive and brutal deeds that might be done under its sanction. This law continued in force until March, 1802, and the cruelties which marked its execution are attested by the unimpeachable testimony of Lord CORNWALLIS. The system of martial law was continued by successive enactments of the imperial Parliament until the year 1801, but in 1806 the Whig Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Bedford, refused to resort to this harsh remedy, and relied with success on the ordinary administration of justice for the repression of crime. But the Tories soon returned to power in England, and in 1807 they passed the stringent statute known as the Insurrection act. As the operation of this law was prolonged, with some slight modifications and brief intermissions, until August, 1825, and as it is virtually reproduced in the bill now pending in Parliament, it may be well to examine its provisions and their practical consequences in some detail.

The main object of the Insurrection act of 1807 was to counteract the organized intimidation, which, it was alleged, prevented witnesses from testifying and jurors from onvicting. To this call the statute created a number of new offences. Thus It was made penal to be found out of doors at night time, to possess arms, to assemble in public houses by night, to hawk seditious newspapers in proclaimed districts, or to take an oath to withhold evidence of crime. Summary powers, moreover, of commitment for such offences were conferred upon magistrates. An attempt was also made to balk the venletia against witnesses by providing that the sworn information of persons who should, after making an affidavit, be murdered, maimed, or hindered from testifying at a trial, should be received as testimony. and an indemnity in money was insured to witnesses who had been malmed, or to the representatives of witnesses who had been murdered. Finally, the net virtually abolished trial by jury for the offences created under it, for a continuous special session was to be held in every disturbed district, and presided over by a barrister appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, in addition to the orinary court. In the event of disagreement tween the Chairman and the rest of the ench, the case was remitted to the Lord Lioutenant, so that practically the latter's appointee was the sole arbiter of justice The statute, indeed, nominally permitted the impanelling of petit juries not of grand juries) at the discretion of the Court, but this merely permissive clause remained for the most part a dead letter.

One result of this rigorous legislation was to entail upon the peaceful and well-disposed | failen. diabitan s of a given district an amount of suffering and discontent out of all proportion to the crime represent. The number of committals, when compared with that of convictions, demonstrated a grievous want of discrotion on the part of the magistrates in exoreising the wide powers intrusted to them. In a single year, and within only a few counles, out of 325 persons apprehended and tried An Industrial School Rather than a at special session without a jury, 263 were acquitted. That is to say, personal indignity The arguments against taxing the people and pecualary loss were inflicted upon 263 for the maintenance of our free city college, | mollensive persons for the sake of punishing on its present basis certainly, which are this 100 who might perhaps have been convicted morning presented by a correspondent, are under the ordinary forms of law. In another year 1,437 innocent persons were placed in confinement in order to bring home convicin these columns, and the facts put forward | tion to 271. But dld, as a matter of fact, the ly him to show the failure of that preten- new courts organized to supersede the jury tous institution to perform a really valuable system secure, at all events, more convictions work for the public have been frequently | than the ordinary tribunals? The factabouring on this subject were laid before Parlin-But Mr. Charke, our correspondent, pre- ment in 1823, during the debate on the last resents the case in a somewhat new fashlon, | concinent of the Insurrection act. The reand his letter will be found both interesting | turns of the special sessions held without and convincing. His quotations from the juries in the distarbed counties of Limerick, messages of that sturdy Governor and wise | Cork, and Kerry during the preceding twelverelatesmen, Gov. Robinson, are especially month were contrasted with the results of perfinent. They go to the bottom of the trials by jury in the same localities during whole question of education at the public the same period. It was shown that 811 perexpense, and lay down the principles which sons had been summarily committed and hould always guide legislation to that end. tried under the act in the three counties, of At best, our college system is still very de- | whom only 161, or twenty per cent., had been fective, so far as the run of youth are con- convicted; whereas of 3:5 persons indicted by cerned. It does not give them the training grand juries and tried by petit juries, 135, or they need, though it may be serviceable to a | more than forty-four per cent, had been consmall class of boys, those who can afford to victed. This comparison certainly did not pursue a four or five years' college course | establish the superiority of trials by a Court simply for the mental discipline it gives, or to trials by a jury, considered as means of the polish which comes of it; and it is, of averting infinitation and securing the pun-

The conclusion drawn from all the evi-Nine out of ten of the students at our older | dence laid before Parliament at various times colleges neglect their opportunities. They are believed 180 and 1824 was that no beneficial not working toward any definite end, and are effects, had been proved to result from the not absorbed in their tasks. A large share of suspension of trials by jury, and that this he boys, moreover, are sent to the colleges provision of the statute, at all events, was by rich fathers merely that they may have the | indetensible. If the Insurrection act had any manae of having graduated at Harvard, or | value, it was as a preventive agency, through | Yaie, or Columbia. At the smaller colleges, the terror excited by the special offences here may be more work, but many of the | which it created and the summary powers of agreet and commitment conferred on magonged course of training of the sort given. I istrates. And even to bring about this re-They cannot afford to spend four years | sult, the law was the means of inflicting innegating a general cultivation. They pary upon a multiple of intocent citizens need to be at work learning to do what will be and of exasterating popular feeling. Accondingly, in 1803, when End Green felt constrained to introduce coppositive measures, upt to be discontented with the labor for the repullated the principles of the Insurrecwhich they are best fitted, and to lock with | tion act, and under his legislation the jury aversion on the employments which are with- system was the rule and courts marrial the great and increasing source of immigration is in their reach. They have learned to do noth- pexception. In fact, no court martial was ining especially well. They have supermish not structed while his statute remained in force, tions about what work boilts them. A This new departure in the method of dealing sturdier set of them, most of whom are of with disorder in Ireland expressed the deforeign birth or foreign parentage, are drive liberate conviction of men enlightened by the experience of a quarter of a century that

spend one hundred and fifty thousand doi- tive instrument for procuring convictions lars a year for them. And when they are- and restoring tranquillity. Yet, strangely and unhappily, the lesson learned and turned to profit by a Whig Ministry fifty years ago is now disregarded by a Liberal Government, at the very time when it professes by its just to Ireland than any of its predecessors.

### The Venezuela Awards.

It appears that sundry claimants desire Secretary FRELINGHUYSEN to allow them to make a fresh raid on the fund received from Venezuela to satisfy the awards of the joint Commission of 1867. Whenever a new Secretary of State comes in there is a revival of the hope of getting a distribution of the remainder of the money thus held by the State Department. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs both in the Forty-fourth and the Forty-fifth Congresses investigated the awards of the mixed Commission, and the result was the repeal of the act which had declared these awards to be binding on Venezuela.

A few weeks ago, Mr. Springer of Illinois, who was a member of the committee that made this investigation, hearing that a scheme was afoot to get more of the money, wrote to Secretary Fredinghuyses, declaring that lapse of time and increase of information had only increased his conviction of the fraudulent character of the claims, and

adding this specific information: "I have in my possession a copy of a letter written by WILLIAM P. MURRAY, attorney for one of the largest firms to which awards were made, namely, the firm of Brakss, Nones A. Gausson, whose award amounts to \$250,000. In this letter, which was written to one of the firm, Mr. Munnar states that he paid the Venezuelan Commission ers \$22,000, the unipire \$25,000, and the American Commissioner \$37,500, to secure the making of the award. I have seen the original of this letter, and compared it with the handwriting of Mr. Mushay, and am perfectly positive, in fact there can be no doubt, that Mr. Mushay wrote this letter, and the facis proven in the investigation all corroborate the extraordinary statement. have therefore charged, and do now reassert it, that a large part of the claims allowed by the Venezuelan mixed Commission were fraudulent, and that they were obtained by bribery of the Commissioners who allowed them and the unpire, all of whom shared in the pro-ceeded their own award; and this charge I make to other cases than that of Braiss, Nones & Gaussison. In fact, the whole proceedings of the Communism and the ms allowed are tainted with frand and corruption

from beginning to cul." Under these circumstances it would be strange if the project to divide the remainder of the money pro rata among the claimants should succeed. The true course would seem to be the one pointed out by Mr. Sphinger. namely, the appointment of a new Commission to determine whether any just claims between the citizens of the two countries re-

# Pass an Apportionment Bill.

main unsettled.

The Republicans in the Legislature intend to prevent the reapportionment of the State for members of Congress, if they can, and in this way keep the number of Representatives from this city at seven, for the coming ten years, instead of raising it to eight, where it should be.

Besides this act of justice to the city, the Assembly bill, which the Democrats are trying to pass, corrects other inequalities in the present distribution of members, whereby the Republicans now reap undue advantages. It is of the first importance that a fair apportionment bill should be carried through and laid on the Governor's table.

Decoration Day is likely to be celebrated this year, if the weather favors to-morrow, cities with unusual elaboration. In New York great preparations have been made for a fine seession and review, and the only element about which doubt has been expressed is the supply of flowers. Usually May 30 comes at the full height of the floral season, when spring flowers are vying in luxuriance with those of summer. Hence the humblest soldier's tomb can be decorated profusely by the poorest mourner, while the Grand Army posts drag about beaped wagon loads of plants and flors. This year the spring has been backward, ut of late warm suns and frequent rains have iped to forward vegetation, so that Decoration Day is likely to keep up that distinctive character which makes it one of the most grateful of the national helidays, its real beauty being not in the roar of cannon and the pemp of military parade, but in the wealth of roses and laurel scattered on the graves of the

History has repeated itself in the case of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. On the very day that The SUN recalled the facts of a former irregularity in that bureau the news comes from Washington that a cold chill has run down Secretary Fologa's back on account of a startling discovery. It appears that in spite of all the spies, informers, watch dogs, eks records, and precautions that cost such untold lots of money, some parts of engraved plates have lately been abstracted from the bureau, and the Secretary does not know whether they have been used by counterfeiters r not. The whole affair is a striking reminder of the celebrated seven-thirty counterfeit note which was made up, according to the opinion of experts, out of parts of plates stelen from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The Secretary will probably have many cold chills run down his back if he keeps on investigating

Possibly it has not occurred to the managers of the New York Elevated Italiway that here is one locality on Battery place where they could put a station without giving ground or complaint to any property owner. That ocality is the corner of Battery place and Greenwich street, bordering on Mr. Cyaus W. PIELD's recent purchase of the old Washington Hotel. Of course Mr. Figur, being a large stockholder in the New York Elevated Railway. will not complain when a station is put in front of his new building. He is too unselftsh a man wish that his own property should be exempted and that of his fellow citizens marred. and reduced in value for his benefit,

Whit-Sunday was very generally observed memorate this festival, the favorable weather until the afternoon's rain adding to its enjoyment. In some of the churches extra music was given, and crowds attended; in others there were Whitsuntide festivals for the children of the Sunday schools or of orphan asyums. The open-air family festivities were not less marked. It was the beginning of the sumer season for some lines of transportation to miliside and seaside, and the warm, sultry air cointed thousands to visit city parks and uburban groves or such of the beaches as were accessible to visitors. To-day will also or many be a holiday. Our German-American tilzens celebrate Whit-Monday with enthutasm, and the closing of the Exchanges and many places of business from Saturday to Wednesday will aid to make the commemoration of the day more marked than usual.

Over twenty thousand fundgrants landed t Ca-tle Garden Inst week, bringing the score ince Jan, I up to about 216,000. This is over 15,000 more than the total for the same period. of the bitherto unprecedented year 1881. The now Germany; whereas a recent Parliamentary return shows that the emigrants from Irish ports in 1881 were about seventeen thousand ewer than in 1800. From 1852 to 1855 the numer of emigrants, natives of Ireland, who left Irish ports averaged 148,9% every year; from 1856 to 1866 it fell off to an average of 88,272; from 1896 to 1876 to an average of 74,667. In 1852 it had been 190,322 threatening the depopulation of the island; but in 1877 it had fallen to 35,503. Then it began to increase,

until in 1880 it had reached 95,577. Then came another turn, and a strange one; for while our general immigration continued to increase, Irish emigration decreased to 78,719. The emigration from Ireland in the last thirty years has been about two and three-quarters millions. But this total will be soon surpassed by thirty consecutive years of German emigration, if the

latter continues its present rate of increase. The House Naval Committee has been wise in agreeing to report adversely Mr. CALRINS's bill for another Arctic expedition. Within the past twelve months both the Jeannette and the Rodgers have gone to the bottom of the sea. A little rest, therefore, from polar explorations would be advisable. In any case, it would be inexpedient to create such an expedition for the purpose of limiting the selection of its commander to a single man among all the naval officers, as Mr. Calkins's bill limited it to Master Lucien Young.

The war on the Passaic has reached another stage. Protected by an injunction which forbade their rivals, the Temperance Association, from interfering with them, the Manufacturers' Society of Paterson have invailed the little island whose possession is in dispute, and the other day they built a fence across the head of the Temperance bridge, and then tore down a stone wall which the Temperance people had built to shut up the island end of the Manufacturers' bridge. Thus the latest phase of the campaign shows the Manufacturers triumphing both in camp and court. But the Tectotalers will no doubt renew the combat in field or forum, unless arbitration can be resorted to, like Kniser WILHELM's in the case of the island of San Juan.

The House Committee on Military Affairs has reported a bill which is designed to save time for Congress. It contains two provisions. One of them enacts that section 1,298 of the Revised Statutes shall be amended by the addition of the following words:

And when it shall be made to appear to the Secretary of War that any widther has lost his measurer clothing to the continuous actions that no regimene on his part, while he was councid in saving pathe property, or while mader arriers of his superior office, he was prevented from saving such clothing, a gradual tone testing a property of the council of the council

There is now before Congress the case of WILLIAM JOHNSON, a private of the Eighteenth Infantry, who lost his clothing by the burning of the McPherson Burracks in 1877. It is not to be supposed that he has gone unclothed ever since, but he has never been reimbursed for his loss in these tilve years, because this trifling matter has naturally not secured the attention of Congress. And his case is only an example of many. Some time ago a private soldier named Hines lost by fire a pair of trousers. He made complaint to his Captain; his Captain reported the affair to the Colonel; from district headquarters the case went to department headquarters; then the Quartermaster's Department and the Secretary of War became involved in it; then Congress laid it before its committees; and so it went over from year to year. The documents on the subject became numerous and extensive; the case became historic; there were long hes in Congress and elaborate reports on it. At last, after many years, both Houses of Congress passed the bill appropriating a few dollars, and Private HINES got his new tronsers. All this is abourd, but it suggests why Congress is buried under its own bills.

A second provision of the bill alters the word six, in section 1.302 of the Revised Statutes, to two. More intelligibly explained, the law now only requires an over issue of clothing to soldiers to be settled once in six months. Incredible as it may seem, it is computed that the Government loses over \$12,000 every year from the desertion of soldiers with overdrawn clothing accounts. A change of a word, providing for more frequent settlements, will probably save the greater part of this.

The restless business men of America, from their point of view, are inclined to vote holidays a nuisance, and they probably think that with the celebration of the advent of the new year, the suspension of business in memory of Washington, and of those who died in the civil war, and the giving of Ithanks in November, with the noisome Independence Day in summer and the Christmas festival at the end of the year, there is sufficient interruption of business and adequate tribute to sentiment. Therefore the proposition to make a national holiday of Oct. 12, in honor of the discovery of though the late President Garriero approved of it, will probably be deemed absurd. We have got along a century without such a celebration. and as the whole of the Western world is a monu-TOPHER COLUMBUS is not likely to be forgotten.

The recent rage for fish fairs is illustrated by the fact that, before the one just held in Edinburgh had opened, arrangements were segun for another, to be held in London next spring. At the preliminary meetings in the Mansion House and Willis's Booms, the advocates of the enterprise urged that in British waters nearly a million tons of fish are enuglit every year for sale in the markets. In Billions gate Market alone about 15£,000 tons were delivered last year. The English salmon fisheries are worth \$4,000,000. The Prince of Warns said that, while cooperation from all countries was sought, the managers would "look especially to America on all important matters with reference to fish culture, whether for inland or sea fish," and he referred to the fact that the United States Commissioners reared in one year nearly 16,000,000 shad alone. Ho expressed the hope that to the London exhibition the Government of the United States would be as liberal as to Berlin, for whose exdibition it vote 1 \$20,000 toward the expense of American exhibits." There is little doubt that America will be well represented at London, dthough the trouble and cost of the elaborate display made at Berlin may not be repeated. With an exhibition at Norwich last year, one at Edinburgh this year, and one in London for next spring, Great Britain might seem to be wordoing fishery shows; but the importance of fish as a food supply has only of late years been properly appreciated.

During many years prophecies have been made that the peach crop would prove a failure, and the repeated falsifications of these bodings of ill have become a jest. This year there was no premature prediction of ruin, yet the ruin has come, at least to the crop in the Hudson Valley. An examination of the region for a hundred miles convinces the Rondout Courier that the peach crop is a total failure—that "the buils have dropped off, and there is no possibility, no matter how remote, that the erchards along the Hudson will yield over 100 baskets." The loss thus sustained is reckoned at a million dollars; and some growers fear, in addition, a sermanent injury to the trees. This information should be borne in mind by those who are customed to rely on Hudson River peaches or some purposes, after those from Maryland and Delaware have ceased to come in. Fortunately the Northern apples, and most other fruits, have thus far escaped, though in some parts of the Northwest the blossoms have been badly treated by the frosts and storms,

# Index Noves on the Tolls of Diplomacy.

From the Chicago Tribune. Every night was a busy one, for in Paris there were forty embusaies and legations. There was the President of the republic at the Elysio, the President of the Schate and the Chamber of Depu the Governor of Paris; in all, something like sixty households of the first order of the first class. We were expected to straid all their dimers, and softers, and musicales, and receptions, and what not and it was no uncommon thing to go to a dinner at half. past 7, a reception at half past 10, another at half past 11, and a ball at 12, all in the same night. If I may be pardoned here, I may say that my wife held her recep one every week, and received from fifty to five hu dred persons each day, according to the day and the occasion, and was obliged in person to return all those calls during the week. And frequently to climb up shippery stairs five atories high. Now, those duties are just as important, just as necessary, as those which are perfeatured for B, but the people are compelled to | imputation of injustice, but was a more effect | year by year, as times grow prosperous here, | a torogacount is a great deal werse than a crossrmed in a legation proper, and a breach of etiquette at

## CAMERON'S ONB CHANCE.

Veteran Republican on the Present Aspeet of Pennsylvania Politics

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The revolt seems at this time to be formidable. While Gen. Cooper, the Chairman of the Republican State Committee, grows less "red-headed and more hopeful" every day, Col. Quay makes no attempt to conceal his deep anxiety respecting

the success of the Beaver ticket.

With the exception of Col. Alexander K. McClure, no one in the State knows better than myself the extent of the Republican revolt of 1872; but in the Greelev campaign of that year, Pennsylvania Democrats by tens of thousands went over to the Grant-Mackey-Hartranft party, and scores of thousands of other Democrats refused to take part in the canvass, or even to vote, and in consequence Hartranit defeated Buckalew by 35,000 majority.

With the exception of Senator Mitchell and Butler B. Strang, who were then members of the Pennsylvania Legislature, all who are now active in the Independent movement were with us in the Greeley campaign, and many who were with us during that canvass are not now with the Independents, as, for instance, Gov. Curtin, and Gen. Wm. B. Thomas, now Democrats; Gen. Kane, Smedley A. Darlington, Tom Marshall, Galusha A. Grew, the Hon, Wm. H. Buddiman, the Hon. Wm. H. Rawle, the Hon. Wm. G. Moorehead, and Col. Wm. H. Armstrong, now Stalwarts.

Again, the ticket nominated at Harrisburg is infinitely stronger than the Republican State ticket of 1872. Gen. Beaver was more of a fighting soldier than Hartranft; Beaver was shot in four different engagements, while Hartranft was never wounded; Beaver is an open and avoved memier of a church and is First Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of the World, and never was associated with Kemble, Yorkss, and Mackey in questionable transactions.

In addition to all this, Gen, Beaver has the shoets and current symmetry of vicat is still shoets and current symmetry of vicat is still.

In addition to all this, Gen. Beaver has the sincere and earnest sympathy of what is still known as the Curtin wing of the party. Beaver was a protege of Gov. Curtin, and after his return from the war—what was left of himmarried Miss McAllister of Bellefonte, a niece of Gov. Curtin and a daughter of his law partner, Hon. Chas, McAllister. Gov. Curtin himself would gladly take the stump for ten, Beaver, were it not that he is a candidate for re-lection to Congress on the Democratic ticket. As it is, the old war Governor is loud in his praise of his one-legged neighbor, and declares in the most positive terms that if elected Beaver will be no more under the domination of Cameron than he himself was when Governor.

The chances are, then, that the regular ticket is equally as strong in most respects as the Harrandt ticket of 1872, and stronger in others.

There is one way out of this difficulty for Senator Cameron, not only without a surrender, but with honor for himself, and that is to bring about a joint convention and the formation of a joint ticket by the robusts and asthetics, such a convention would doubtiess nominate leaver for Governor. Merrick for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and Junkin for Supreme Judge, with a mighty great deal of uncortainty as to who would be nominated for Lieutenant-Governor and Congression at Large.

The two men of all others who would have nothing to fear from such a joint convention would be Senator Cameron and Gen. Beaver.

## NOBRY SHOES.

Parts and London Far Behind New York in Excellent Workmanskip.

Patent-leather shoes, with silk tops, in the showcase of a Broad street dealer recently attracted the attention of a passer.

"Eighteen dollars," the dealer replied. Recovering, he asked if he could buy a pair

d shoes, made to order, for \$6 or \$7. "No. sir." was the reply. "We sell no shoes made to order for less than \$10." Who purchase your best quality of shoes?"

Wall street brokers, mostly. Some of them order a dezen pairs, at \$14 and \$16 a pair, at one time. Mechanics frequently order costly shoes, spending nearly a week's salary. You see, the frequent occurrence to measure a man wearing a \$25 suit for a \$12 pair of shoes. Unmar-

re represented in the room, viz. German, uz) sh. French, and Swedish. Viz. German, uz) sh. French and Swedish. Viz. German, viz. do the custom work for all first-class one, "a journeyman said. "Our union has on members, only two of whom are native perioans. The root are English, Swedes, each, Scotch, and Itish. We work in bearing houses, such as this; in community said. Americans. The read are Emplish, Sweeperson Americans. The read are Emplish and Irish. We work in boarding houses about a thirty of the control of the success of the success

# Paterson's Penetrating Whistle.

or the form is claimed for Paterson. N. J. It is on I rost's six miles of his master price if we shall not care to be one a summy in the state of his master price if we shall not care to be one a summy in the state of his master price if we shall not care to be one a summy in the state of his master price if we shall not care to be one a summy in the state of his master price if a state of his master price if he are some a summy in the state of his master price if his master price if his master price is demonstrated. The influence of the state of his master price is demonstrated by here of Mandachus in the area of his master price in the state of his master price is master to be absent to the factor of the demonstration of his master price is master price in the state of the state of his master price is master price in the state of the state of his master price is master price in the state of the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price is master price in the state of his master price in the state of his master price in the state in the state in the state in the state in

# To Entarge a Good Work.

The Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, who have date as many patients as they are willing to care for The there only extends money to lay the found rose of the new bounding, which is to considered \$\frac{1}{2}\pi(0.00)\$. The appeal to the behaviorit for not. The hospital is unse-fering and is approved about which by columnary tarian and is employed about the hospitalia mas-contributions. The patients are under the immediate cars of the Sisters.

# Married in the Rain.

From the Normal Butteria.

The Rev. S. J. Wenver of Montville, Conn. where the depoint Stricks arteryonic to a recovery control than and lady who desired to be emprised. The bronse maying been issued in Sortwan, but sleeps until fold them that he could not be thorough the along a time look them that he could not be them in any likes excepting the town where it was result. Beforement that sums over vision of the law along a hope did not defeat their introducts which the brightness injuried at the clothy-bank could not defeat that he includes a both the foreign for the first five streamer. The growth in the brightness injuried at the clothy-bank could not create the law about her before the five before the proposition of foreign and walking over the boundary in the first stream the law about the position of foreign law of the law about he pair that the pair to a sum to the pair to a sum the pair to be a sum to be paired to be paired to be a sum to be paired to be paired

A curious wind passed over Evansyille precitive. There was a restrict sound in the nir while near the surface of the earth everytheir was quiet. At one place user the river the chily described, placed some planes as a long bride, and carried thou sewers rolls as any. The level due, per Particu Bountain, there was a continuous shower of dry traces, which full only of a clear sky from a continuous shower of dry traces, which full only of a clear sky from a continuous. The expressed that they had been cangain up by the continuous.

## INGERSOLL AND THE SOLDIERS.

The Selection of the Infidel Lecturer for Dec-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The setion of Mr. Ingersoll for orator on Decoration Day is particularly insulting to the great mass of the si Aside from the religious aspect of the case, which I see is already being discussed, the awakening of the people to a closer scrutiny of the conduct of men in high places in respect to keeping faith receives a severe shock when In respect to keeping faith receives a severe shock when confronts by the appointment of an individual who, in the canacity of comment, abled in the deceated function to a trick that would disgrace a Tombs shyster. However, the transformer of the transformer of the transformer of the covernment—all, let us hope, honorable man—can by their presented tolerate and do honor to a man who in the Star Foure case not only failed to produce his client as agreed upon, but snoered at the prosecution, making a lambing abook of the representative of the people and a mockary of justics and the laws which the aforesaid worthless are supposed to honor and defend, is a mystery to a

NEW YORK, May 27,

To the Entroit of The Sun-Sir: "W.," referring to the fact that Col. Ingersoil is to deliver the address on Decoration Day, says in his letter to Tow Soy: "The committee have offered an insult to every Christian sol-dier who fell in the war, and to the Christian people of

Would every soldier who fell in the war whose faith Would every soldier who fell in the war, whose faith in what is called the Ciristian religion was not surely established, have been insatited had some profusing Christian been called into 10 perform this services? If not why not Did any Christian protest against Collingersoll's going into the war and propose to go in his stead? If would have been entirely logical for a Christian to have said. "You, Collingersoll, must not go, for if you do, and you get killed, you will go to hell, while a being a Christian, am prepared for heaven. I will go you stay at home. Christian of the stripe of W in his were not concerned about lead soldiers length moulting the dead soldiers. P. K. D. New You, May 27.

New York, May 27.

To the English of The Sox-Ser. Who are those Christians who disclaim, with a mind surcharged with hypercritical hypocrisy, the selection of Col. R. Ingersoil to deliver one of his many and varied prations or Decoration Day? Who among the boly calcumnistors dare stand before the great cratorical hon, who was fed dare stand before the great oralorical ion, who was fed by the milk of cloquence, and whose comprehensive wind is well fitted and adapted to do home to be comprehensive, for which he fought with home white his relations try, for which he fought with home white his relations try, for which he fought with home white his relations try, for which he fought with home white his relationst the help horrors of theological strife. Why do though people called threstiman interpresent and caliminate Mr. Ingersoil because he believes not in a book hair's patent and propoed up every five or ten years, and in which they themselved do not believe? Why do they are the first try in a coording to the Hole, to seel all he has and give it to the poor, while the relations mockers hold a light string on their own purseer. In theory they are Christians, while in practice along analysis should. The beginning of the wards of their month in foodshimes and the end of their talk is mischavous malines. Let this important on the string of the wards of their month in foodshimes and their victions and confracted minds and viper tomas is to making, and, it possible, to destroy, the character and remaining the first of a than who happens not to join and the proposed of a than who happens not to join and the proposed of a than who happens not to join principle and prefound intermination to stand by her convictions with the heart and will of a man with New York, Ney 27.

To rue Entrol or The Sey-Ser. Thomas M. Letson

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Thomas M. Letson bewalls the selection of Ingoreoff as orator at the Academy on Decoration Day, and says there is subtle-potent in his speech that is ready, attends and immorative such that all Curistendom salends between and immorative such that all Curistendom salends between the time that the book took the committee that chose both host every man that by his presence on the platfarm encourages have. However, the latent would give fee speech and consider took the Church and State in the retuous and political right of he. Hes the old families had the cower to crust tree thought and speech. Forry years and in this city of New York, and until a free press cilicated the seroic of a day like this or smaller for any one to betture but a holy man. Mr. Letson should have lived then, lugar soil desires morality inside, equal laws and heaven on earth, instead of fainaticiem, starvation, menjud laws, and a promise of fineaven or hell hereafter, as of this. New York, May 28.

To the Enitor of The Sus-Sir: Before we approve To the inflow of the selection of Col. In servel, would it not a vell to wait till next Westers Lay, and then read in the origing papers what he has to say about her craition in the craition of the control of the con Kiw Yosz, May 27.

### A QUESTION OF SOME CONSEQUENCE. The Republicans and the Colored Voters.

From the New York Gister Pennsylvania's colored population of 85,535 is as completely ignored by the politicians as if it dbf not contain \$60000 colored voters, while the colored poption of politicians here than if it was a distranchised element. Massachusetts is the only one of these States, as far as we know, where a colored man has been been ovel with a seat in the Logislature. We live in a state masterly inactivity, and are as happy and unconcerned desire for noatly fitting, fashionable shoes does not exist exclusively among those who can best afford to wear them. It is not an in-

They know that a woman's survey of a man generally begins at his feet. A woman likes to see a little or a good-looking aboe on other feet as well as on her own.

"You will notice," showing the inside of a pair of patent leather shows. That these are millined, and have my monogram stamped in them. This style and patent leather low-quarter shoes will be the thing this summer. The best shoes in the world are made in this city simply because dealers must have them to satisfy liker exacting customers. The first-class custom shops employ none but men belonging to the Shops furnish the material and deate the shops furnish the material and deate the shops in the shops in the world are material and deate the shops furnish the material and deate the style.

Nine union shoemakers were found in a boar-ling house in Bleecker street. They bushes were arranged at regular intervals in rows about two feet grant. From nationalities were represented in the room, viz. German, English French and Swedish.

The depthelian tealers of the greatest injuries of the two parties at mining to wait in these formerly prolling and valuable or apart of patent leads the first class custom shops employed to be simultaneous tengences are typic mentions in the laprection of the clapter small and the former when the instinction of the shoring in complete and manager here when we could come to realize the fact. And yet the inscincts and interference are typic mentioned attention to do the simulation of the fact of the shoring about two dealers and the fact of the shoring and the lease of the strength of the shoring and the lease of the strength of the shoring and the lease of the strength of the shoring and the fact of the shoring and the fact of the shoring and the lapter of the shoring and the lapter of the shoring and the lapter of the shoring and

Then, with whom we have some in contact, are a sing period of earlier and the period of an accordance of the local some more related on the bridger and two discounting and the period of the local some more statistically and the section of the local some more statistically and the section of the local some more statistically and the section of the local some more statistical some more statistic portance of our strengts and are disposed to conclude the while the Democrate are site to the simulation of our strengts and are disposed to conclude the while the Democrate leaders here are far more affaile and tractable than their Kenakli in compacts, showing respect for short talent and a parameter of the configuration of temper for short in many of temper for short in the form of the form of

receive executive favor, and the question arises, Are all our ablest man, as also the body of our about body will find at colfa, and go through Nazarett and of non-section to the order of a cole, to arrive this by referring to such man as about 1. Bodin of Massacha made. But all will need at the hely equal to a Searon and John F Quarter of New York I, C. Wenr and William Bills of Pentiss, and a limit able men in the West. These States are collectored, regarded assesses.

False wigard, avanuer for your talk is prayed out, And the sound old smoot knows what he's about. My insilers are were, my distrementary true. And soon we will scatter that postilent craw.

THE Seath is Lug beauted a poleci in the air, The night of the buildes a recte bion there: The steam of the earning rocks up from the plain

Ther come by the throward from Pittsburgh's dark And most Philadelphia has emptied for diver-If vistors should fail me or any muslims My feation box stuffers will fill up the gap.

TEN 10 (7.190) They were but to sprinkle the plain with their gore. Your bundlementary many. The people are more. United Presented they sweep over the moid. And already the down of the Bosses is scaled.

Go, preach to the cowards, additionard and past There's nothing can break the bold Cameron's rule. The vision you prate of is althoughnereys. And the time has not come for young Donald to die.

Oh, Donald young Donald the vision is true, The dust haveing burgard is waiting for you; The Cameron rule is a thing of the past, And Bossism dies, though it's game to the last.

# SUNDEAMS.

-A "divided hygienic skirt" is the new garment recommended to English women by the adva-cates of scientific dress.

-According to a local paper a man died in

Minnesota from what was " pronounced to be leprosy by physicians of the most hideous appearance." -Of 32,837 criminals in Germany, 43.5 per

cent of the males and IS.1 per cent of the females com-mitted their offence while in a state of alcoholism.

-A wood dealer advises farmers to pile the split article with the bark up. By so doing the bark at becen to the wood, and becomes an item of some importance when the farmer cards it up for the market -It is said that the fashion of wearing eyes

plasses has seriously injured the sight of four-fittin of the Russian army officers. An order has been lasted for-bidding their use by officers in uniform, except on a medical certificate declaring them to be necessary. ... The business of the great French patent edicine house known as "Malson Frere " the of M. Ch. Torchon, deceased, was lately sold at auction for the enormous sum of \$2,100,000. It was bought in my this widow, her chief competitor being an English com-pany, which stopped bidding at \$1,000,000.

Forepaugh's circus and Bachellor & Duris's circus came together at Port Wayne, Ind. and among the advertisements of the for er was a declara-tion that the latter's carnostics, particularly the joined negro women called "Millie Christine, the Two-headed Lady," were repulsive. A sait has been has Millie and Christine for \$25,000 damages to their feelings

and business. -The death of a woman from starvation at Sandwich, Ill., has drawn attention to the singular case of a father, mother, and son, all imane with the same delusion. Their name was Lay. The mother believed that her son was born to be a savier of mankind, and he grew up in that faith, becoming a preacher of a kind of Adventism. The father became as wild as the rest, and lately, when Mrs Lay began a fast of forty days, both men encouraged her to persevere. —Charles Lochbruner weighs about 100

restaurant in New Orleans, but she laits real boss, as he complains to a Police Justice that three days in succesbly. Being arrested, she gave buil to keep the peace though at the same time she avowed her inte subject her husband to discipline whethever and has overshe pleased.

-The carriages of the late Emperor of the French have been all sold save two. One of these was the coronation coach, which has been sent to England as a present from E genie to Victoria. The other was the carriage, all shattered and riddled with balls, which conveyed their imperial Majestics to the opera when Orsini's shell exploded. The Emperor would not allow this curriage to be either restored or destroyed, but loved to gate upon it as a proof of the good luck which he de-

clared would nover desert him.

—An extraordinary effect was produced upon the foreign portion of the company at Prince be-poid's wedding by the soddless bursting forth of the acreech of the bazpipes as her Majesty's pipers marched round the hall. The shock was so great that many of them turned pale as death, while one, said to be the little pervous Queen of Holland, had to conceal her face in her handkerchief to stifle the hysterical burst of tears to which the screech had given rise. But the skirl of the Scotchmen was, of course, part of the ceremous

-A German captain of artillery named Von Ehrenberg, baving written a pampillet in which ne endeavored to show how millions of marks might he saved upon the German war budget annually by the abolition of meless pump and show, has been tried by a military court at Cassel and sentenced to three methe prisoner had insulted the Minister of War, as well as the Imperial body goard, of which he had contested the -A new departure has been made in the

attire of ballroom waiters in London. An association has been started, all the members of which adopt an gratification of their receiving hearty greetings as honored guests of the house; but it improves the appearance in the ordinary evening array of English gentlemen and their butlers. -A small landed property was put up for

auction in one of the eastern counties in England the other day whose value, some four years ago, was re-puted to be £25,\*\*\*. The atmost bid made for the estate of the general section, which was refused, and the while bought in by the trustees. This is a practical proof of the depreciation of the value of land in congrowing counties in England. Much arable land is run-

lawyers were to said tips but in the present of excess matter of neighbors brought about a room listing

other interests and ther went home to a new paramaking with his became the frontial restarce.

The depositive of the French pilgelinage pumping the plantings started direct for this from with the relations communities left in Francis mp prayers to avert the down hovering as at Pare

-About fifteen years ago the French paints evaluate masts. The frames in Scalin, we see left trait Heliert was toon painting remarked for the cast with a ked the artist how we man each to make your manner. Such withhead. It is nowely a copy from nearly plied, and he so it for and presented him in-dread wealth, sold-I the parature. The it-things. What go are arrians of small and an form the one or of the first layer of the open of the control of t combed. He art a postura perselo I to

The Paris correspondent of the Backer the write of the Benning Line teer in question thereupon "modules of the forces from dup because at the to-ber fledly green by pulse and their toher flicin trees hir gillion of all frontly declared that Mrs. Markey of weepar of at more to may integer and i don Maria de la companya del companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la co

green or the mit beat. Morania at a second sec

Moreover to the second